

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

IN RE:	)	
INTEL CORP. MICROPROCESSOR	)	
ANTITRUST LITIGATION	)	MDL Docket No. 05-1717-JJF
	)	
PHIL PAUL, <i>on behalf of himself</i>	)	
<i>and all others similarly situated,</i>	)	
	)	
	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	Civil Action No. 05-485-JJF
v.	)	
	)	CONSOLIDATED ACTION
INTEL CORPORATION,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	

SUPPLEMENTAL LETTER BRIEF REGARDING ALLOCATION OF THE SPECIAL  
MASTER'S COSTS (Discovery Matter No. 5)

PUBLIC VERSION

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Dated: October 9, 2007

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October 9, 2007

**VIA ELECTRONIC FILING**  
**and HAND DELIVERY**

The Honorable Vincent J. Poppiti  
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**RE: DM No. 5; *In re Intel Corp. Microprocessor Antitrust Litig.*, MDL No. 05-1717-JJF and *Paul v. Intel Corp.*, Consolidated Civil Action No. 05-485-JJF;**

Dear Judge Poppiti:

Class Plaintiffs respectfully submit this letter brief in further support of the fee allocation contained in Your Honor's May 25, 2007 correspondence, which split the Special Master's fees and expenses in respect of Discovery Matter 5 ("DM 5") equally between Class Plaintiffs and Fry's Electronics, Inc. ("Fry's"). This letter brief supplements the arguments and record contained in Class Plaintiffs' June 25, 2007 letter brief. D.I. 520.<sup>1</sup>

**INTRODUCTION**

Fry's should be required to pay half of the Special Master fees and expenses incurred in this matter because it was Fry's bad faith and unreasonable conduct that necessitated the Special Master's intervention and that then expanded the proceedings before the Special Master. Given that (a) Class Plaintiffs' subpoena requested relevant data (b) the data were not unduly burdensome to produce, (c) the data were adequately protected by the existing Protective Order, and (d) Class Plaintiffs throughout were willing to share in Fry's production costs, only bad faith and unreasonable positions can explain Fry's refusal to produce responsive data.

As we explain below, before Class Plaintiffs filed the motion to compel, Fry's never negotiated for any purpose other than to avoid production of its data. In negotiations after the motion was filed, Fry's insisted that it would produce only some minimum amount of data,<sup>2</sup> while simultaneously refusing to provide basic information that Class Plaintiffs needed to formulate a more narrowly tailored production request. In addition, Fry's unreasonable insistence that additional protections be added to the protective order, though Fry's had already received and benefited from a full opportunity for input into the protective order, forced the Special Master to address that issue at length at the May 1 hearing and in his May 18, 2007 Report and Recommendations ("May 18 Report", D.I. 482).

<sup>1</sup> All references to "D.I. 440" are to docket entries in action 05-md-1717 unless otherwise noted.

<sup>2</sup> See Transcript of May 1, 2007 Hearing on Class Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel ("May 1 Tr."), 51:6 – 52:21.

### STATEMENT OF FACTS

#### Fry's Pre-Motion Intransigence

The details of Fry's early intransigence are well-documented in Class Plaintiffs' March 29, 2007 and April 23, 2007 letter briefs in support of their motion to compel (D.I. 422 and D.I. 440) and the exhibits thereto.<sup>3</sup> The tactics employed by Fry's from the inception of these negotiations included:

- Taking the irreconcilable positions that its data both are a trade secret *and* should not be produced because they are easily obtained from other sources (Volin Cert., Ex. G at 1, Ex. J at 2);
- Refusing to comply with the subpoena until it was narrowed, yet refusing to provide a tiny data sample or a description of its data fields that would have enabled the parties to narrow the subpoena (*Id.*, Ex. G at 2, Ex. H at 1, Ex. J at 2; Volin Decl. ¶ 6);
- Attempting to derail the negotiations with red herrings, such as insisting that Class Plaintiffs verify whether any of them had purchased an Intel-based computer from Fry's (Volin Cert., Ex. G at 1, Ex. J at 1; Volin Decl. ¶ 3, Ex. A);
- Invoking the protections of the Protective Order for its meet and confer correspondence, (Volin Cert. ¶ 9, Ex. G at 1,3), and participating in the process that led to the entry of the Protective Order, (May 18 Report at 15; Volin Decl. ¶ 18), but then denying that the order applied to production of Fry's data (Volin Cert. ¶ 12, Ex. J at 2; Volin Decl. ¶ 19);
- Raising cost-sharing issues, even though the parties had offered to negotiate a cost-sharing agreement (Volin Cert. Ex. J at 2, Ex. K at 2; Volin Decl. ¶ 4);
- Arguing that the requested data were duplicative of data sought from other nonparties, even though such duplication either did not exist or was not a bar to production (Volin Cert., Ex. J at 2, Ex. K at 4); and
- Generally refusing to engage in any meaningful dialogue about producing its data, and instead throwing up make-weight roadblocks in an effort to avoid production. (*Id.*, Exhs. G, J, K; Volin Decl. ¶¶ 8-10).

This behavior by Fry's had only one purpose: to avoid production of its data even though the data were relevant, adequately safeguarded by the existing Protective Order and not unduly burdensome to produce, especially given Class Plaintiffs' agreement to share in the cost of production. This behavior represents a bad faith effort by Fry's to avoid complying with a reasonable discovery request and required Class Plaintiffs to seek the Special Master's assistance.

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<sup>3</sup> See generally Certification of Richard M. Volin in support of Class Plaintiffs' Request to Compel Fry's Electronics, Inc. ("Volin Cert."), and Declaration of Richard M. Volin ("Volin Decl."), and exhibits thereto.

Fry's Bad Faith During Proceedings Before the Special Master

Fry's bad faith continued during the first round of briefing and the May 1, 2007 hearing, as the following examples demonstrate.

- Fry's insisted that the existing Protective Order be modified as a prerequisite to any production, even though Fry's and other third parties had thoroughly aired their objections to a draft of that order in extensive proceedings before the Special Master. *See* May 1 Tr., 78:1-7. The Court rejected Fry's proposed modification precisely on this ground, concluding that "Fry's present concerns with respect to the existing Protective Order were previously raised in the context of Third Party Objections. These concerns were specifically considered in the Protective Order Report and Recommendations and were addressed either through revisions or rejected." May 18 Report at 15.
- In its April 17, 2007 letter brief in opposition to the motion to compel, Fry's argued that Class Plaintiffs had not adequately met and conferred. *See* April 17 Letter Brief, D.I. 323 in 05-cv-485, at 1. Yet, it was Fry's counsel who wrote to the parties' counsel in early March 2007 that, "I cannot see how there is anything left to discuss." *See* Volin Cert., Ex. J; Volin Decl. ¶ 9.
- Fry's argued in opposition to the motion that Class Plaintiffs had not adequately identified the data they sought to compel. But, as Fry's knew full well, it had refused to comply with the parties' request for a tiny sample of its data, or a description of its data fields, which information would have enabled Class Plaintiffs to describe Fry's data in great detail. *See* Volin Cert. Ex. B, Ex. G at 2, Ex. H at 1-2, Ex. J at 2. Fry's refusal to adequately describe its data not only was unreasonable on its face, but was in breach of Fry's commitment to provide Class Plaintiffs with "a description of the responsive and available data in its possession ...." *See* Volin Decl. ¶11 (*quoting* April 4, 2007 letter from J.C. Athey to Hon. Vincent J. Poppiti). Fry's refusal led to the Special Master deferring ruling on the motion to compel and ordering a further meet and confer for Fry's to describe its data to Class Plaintiffs, *see* May 1 Tr., 94:3 – 95:6; 103:14 – 104:11, which was later followed by a second round of briefing and a second hearing.
- In an effort to persuade the Court that it did not have data in the form that Class Counsel sought, Fry's represented at the May 1 hearing that it "does not maintain data relating to individual transactions." May 1 Tr., 85:12-14. In a subsequent meet and confer, however, Fry's indicated that it did have transaction level purchase and sales data. When Class Plaintiffs confronted Fry's with this discrepancy, *see* Class Plaintiffs' August 10, 2007 letter brief, D.I. 560, at 4 n.5, Fry's did not deny that it had transaction level data. Rather, it carefully stated only that it does not maintain "accessible" "sales data" at the transaction level. *See* Second Declaration of Daniel A. Small, August 27, 2007, ¶ 3. It made no effort to explain how its transaction level sales data were in its possession but not accessible, and did not deny that it had transaction level purchase data. *Id.*
- Fry's argument that Class Plaintiffs had refused to state "if and how they would pay for the production," was not in good faith in light of the parties' offer "to discuss

costs with an eye toward reasonable cost-sharing of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by Fry's," Volin Decl. ¶ 4, and Fry's failure to comply with the parties' request for a reasonable estimate of its production costs. See Declaration of Daniel A. Small, August 10, 2007, ¶ 12.

Fry's failure to be more candid with the Court and to take only good faith and reasonable positions precluded a decision based on the record as of the May 1 hearing, thereby expanding the proceedings before the Special Master.

Fry's Refusal to Provide the Information Needed for Class Plaintiffs to Devise a Representative Sample

After the May 1 hearing, in an effort to reach a compromise, Class Plaintiffs attempted to negotiate production of a representative sample of Fry's purchase, sales and financial incentives data. Key to this effort was Fry's willingness to disclose certain information about its computer purchases and sales to allow formulation of a statistically meaningful sample. Fry's provided wholly inadequate cooperation. Despite requests from Class Plaintiffs, it never divulged important information such as the breakdown of its computer sales by brand or details about the financial incentives it received from its computer vendors. See Declaration of Daniel A. Small ¶¶ 2, 11. This lack of cooperation frustrated efforts to reach a negotiated resolution of the discovery dispute and required the parties to brief and argue the motion to compel a second time.

ARGUMENT

The Special Master May -- and Should -- Require Fry's to Share in the Special Master Costs Incurred Because of Fry's Unreasonable and Bad Faith Behavior

In their June 25 letter brief, Class Plaintiffs explained that the Court had authority under Rules 45 and 53 to require Fry's to share in the costs of the Special Master. In addition, as we now discuss, the Court has inherent authority to require Fry's to pay part of those costs as a sanction.

It has long been recognized that federal courts possess inherent powers to control the proceedings before them. See *United States v. Hudson*, 11 U.S. 32, 33 (1812) ("Certain implied powers must necessarily result to our Courts of justice from the nature of their institution."). These powers include the authority to sanction those who engage in improper conduct in the course of litigation. *Chambers v. NASCO, Inc.*, 501 U.S. 32, 50 (1991). Such sanctions are appropriate when "a party 'shows bad faith by delaying or disrupting the litigation. . .'" *Id.* at 46 (quoting *Hutto v. Finney*, 437 U.S. 678, 689 n.14 (1978)). They "serve the dual purpose of 'vindicat[ing] judicial authority without resort to the more drastic sanctions available for contempt of court and mak[ing] the prevailing party whole for expenses caused by his opponent's obstinacy.'" *Id.* at 46 (citations omitted).

When, as here, the sanctions requested do not include attorneys' fees, a court can impose them even absent a finding of bad faith. *Republic of Philippines v. Westinghouse Elec. Corp.*, 43 F.3d 65, 74 n.11 (3<sup>rd</sup> Cir. 1994).<sup>4</sup> The court imposing sanctions must "consider the conduct at

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<sup>4</sup> As the *Westinghouse* court explained:

Although we stated in *Landon v. Hunt*, 938 F.2d 450 (3d Cir.1991), that "a prerequisite for the exercise of the district court's inherent power to sanction is a finding of bad faith conduct" ( *id.* at 454), that statement should not be read to require a finding of bad faith in every case, regardless of the sanction contemplated.



issue and explain why the conduct warrants sanction” as well as “consider the range of possible sanctions and explain why less severe alternatives to the sanction imposed are inadequate or inappropriate.” *Id.* at 74; *see also id.* at 73 n.10 (describing appropriate exercises of inherent powers).

Because Fry’s has appeared before this Court in multiple proceedings and the Court has jurisdiction to enforce the subpoena served on Fry’s, *see* May 18 Report at 10, Fry’s nonparty status is no barrier to the imposition of sanctions. *See, e.g., Jemison v. National Baptist Convention*, 720 A.2d 275, 282 & n.5 (D.C. 1998) (rejecting contention that “the court could not impose sanctions of any kind upon [the nonparty]” and instead describing issue as “whether the trial court had personal jurisdiction over [the sanctioned entity] which would enable the court to impose sanctions on him for his wrongful conduct.”); *see also American Trust v. Sabino*, 99-4214, 2000 WL 1478372, at \*1 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. Sept. 28, 2000) (noting that a “federal court has the inherent power to impose sanctions against a party or non-party who has acted in bad faith, vexatiously, wantonly, or for oppressive reasons.”); *In re A & E Family Investment, LLC*, 359 B.R. 249, 259 (Bkrcty. D. Ariz. 2007); *In re Al Lapin*, 226 B.R. 637, 642 (B.A.P. 9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998) (“Read together, the authorities make clear that the bankruptcy court has the inherent powers of contempt, to sanction, and to sanction non-parties in appropriate circumstances.”); *Lockary v. Kayfetz*, 974 F.2d 1166, 1169 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992), *superseded by statute on other grounds as stated in Margolis v. Ryan*, 140 F.3d 850, 854 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998). Indeed, the reach of the Court’s inherent powers is far enough that one court sanctioned a *court reporter* for failing to timely submit transcripts. *In the Matter of Holloway*, 884 F.2d 476, 477 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988).

Here, the record demonstrates that Fry’s conduct warrants the imposition of sanctions. Fry’s obstructionist behavior and unreasonable and bad faith positions delayed the discovery process, necessitated the Special Master’s intervention, and expanded the proceedings before the Special Master. It is entirely appropriate and measured to require Fry’s to pay for half of one type of expense caused by its sanctionable behavior. *See Massachusetts School of Law at Andover v. American Bar Association*, 914 F. Supp. 1172, 1177 (E.D. Pa. 1996) (stating that it “is not good faith for a lawyer to frustrate discovery requests and court orders with successive objections like a magician pulling another and another and then still another rabbit out of a hat.”).

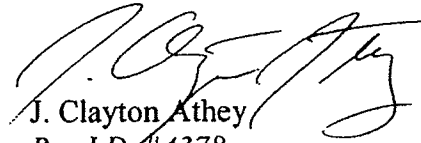
### CONCLUSION

Fry’s should bear half of the Special Master costs caused by its bad faith and unreasonable conduct. Class Plaintiffs respectfully request that Fry’s challenge to the Special Master’s invoice be rejected.

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Landon addressed the propriety of assessing attorneys’ fees against a litigant; thus, we followed the Supreme Court’s decision in *Chambers*, which also involved assessment of attorneys’ fees. Under the American Rule, attorneys’ fees ordinarily may not be shifted to a losing party. However, the Court in *Chambers* had relied on an exception to that rule allowing fees to be shifted when the losing party exhibited “bad faith.” As Justice Scalia pointed out in his dissent, however, the fact that fee-shifting as a sanction requires a finding of bad faith “in no way means that all sanctions imposed under the courts’ inherent authority require a finding of bad faith.” Thus, a court need not always find bad faith before sanctioning under its inherent powers: “[s]ince necessity does not depend upon a litigant’s state of mind, the inherent sanctioning power must extend to situations involving less than bad faith.” *Westinghouse*, 43 F.3d at 74 n.11 (citations omitted).

Respectfully submitted,



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JCA/sam

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